satures of the ground, and to the modest of \$4,200 for clerk hire in the State Department, regirements of the good people of a small provin-ciation. It provides a formal avenue of lime or besteed trees, a quarter of a mile in length, it s curving approach of the same length, sinlarly shaded. This will be the grand promende, with a carriage-way sixty feet wide, and walks on either side ten feet wide, separated from dedrive by a grass border. Elsewhere the carrage road is either thirty or forty feet wide, and the arrage width of the walks, of which over are miles are laid out, is seven feet. There will be green or parade-ground, whose dimensions, is we can judge from the map, will be nearly to seres. The vicinity of the broad Schuylkill is a Micient reason for not forming any artificial water, bood a mere gold-fish-pond. The existing terrace prden is to be retained and improved, and the sansion now attached to it is to be remodeled, and and as a public house and for offices. A fountain adscreetly placed in low ground, everhung by blage; a large summer-house is recommended as a mitable termination of the grand promenade, and numerous smaller ones are to be placed in suggestive positions in the wilder parts of the ground. A soological garden and a horticultural garden are to be established in connection with the Park, by societies now forming or already formed for the

purpose.

The remarks of the designers on planting, and the preparation of the soil for the open ground and plantation seem judicious. Their scheme of drainage, however, does not look efficient. The estimated cost of all the intended improvements is \$60,000, but it is not proposed to do the whole work during the present generation. It is only recommended that a picket fence should now be built around the ground, so as to protect the trees upon it from the cows, after which, if the times are good, portions of the planting and some of the principal roads may be undertaken. As Philadelphia, although separated from us geographically by the Camden and Amboy desert, is every year assuming more and more intimate relations to New-York, we have thought a short account of this very commendable enterprise would interest some of our readers.

LUCKILY OUT OF IT.

The conclusion of the treaty brought about through the mediation of President Urquiza, between President Lopez and Mr. Commissioner Bowlin, appears to have given us a position and character in the countries bodering on the waters of the Plata which it is to be hoped we may be able to maintain. Considering the very bad odor for several years past of the name and policy of these United States of America among all our Spanish-American neighbors, we certainly have reason to be thankful to Mr. Bowlin, or rather to President Urquiza, that instead of carrying death and desolation among the Paraguayans, and making our name still more feared and detested, our naval officers have only been called upon to cat, drink dance, and exchange compliments and congratula tions; and that, on the La Plata, at least, we have ceased to be regarded as welves prowling about to seek whom we may devour. The accounts which were sent home of the mili-

tary strength and the alarming preparations for defense made by Lopez appear to have had their origin in the same lively imagination which placed a formidable military force at the disposal of Brigham Young, and lined all the passes into the Valley of the Great Salt Lake with fortifications almost impregnable. The people of Paraguay seem, in fact, in a military point of view, scarcely more formidable than were the Mormons; and nobody who reads the account of the condition of Paraguay given by Mr. Commissioner Bowlin himself, can help coinciding in the opinion expressed in letters written home from the fleet, that to have made war on a people so weak, helpless, inoffensive and happy, would have been in the highest degree criminal and disgraceful. Lopez himself, on a closer acquaintance, does by no means turn out to be the tyrant and oppressor he has been so often described. As to the enormous wealth of which he has been represented to be the possessor, that story has originated from confounding the public revenues which pass through his hands with his own private property. But even those public revenues do not amount to anything extraordinary. The entire population of Paraguay does not exceed four hundred thousand people, almost exclusively of pure Indian blood, and in industry or production, not for a moment to be compared with an equal number of our own people. The public revenue is mainly derived from monopolies of some of the principle articles of produce, the President being not only the civil ruler but the chief merchant also, which easily accounts for the quarrel into which he got with Mr. Hopkins, who seems to have aimed at setting up for himself and his Company a sort of commercial rivalry with the Government.

We trust that the good feelings which the getting rid of us without bloodshed has excited will not be dissipated with the fumes of the wine drunk at Urquiza's banquet, and that in this distant part of America at least, we may succeed in maintaining a character for moderation and magnanimity.

A FLOATING QUARANTINE.

The plan adopted by the new Board of Quarantine Commissioners, for the temporary relief of Staten Island, is now far advanced toward completion. Several large floating hospitals are now in course of completion, and these will be stationed at a point indicated in the lower bay, several miles from any inhabited neighborhood, and in shallow water, were good anchorage is afforded. The site for permanent buildings for quarantine purposes is not yet designated; but, as the Commissioners have plenary discretion, there can be no difficulty in securing an eligible location on some part of the adjacent shores or islands, not subject to such objections as were advanced by the Castleton Board of Health. With the unexpended funds on hand, and the further appropriation of \$50,000 recently granted, the Commissioners are in a position to make all requisite arrangements; and already many offers have been put before them of land well adapted to the objects had in view, which the owners are willing to dispose of on liberal terms. It is satisfactory to be thus assured that we have at length reached the conclusion of this vexed question.

A dispatch from Albany, published in the morning papers of Saturday last, has informed the pub-Le that the State Department is overrun with de mands for certified copies of the laws passed at the recent session of the Legislature, which it is im possible to furnish with the usual promptness, be cause the Legislature failed "to vote the ordinary " supplies" to enable the Secretary of State to employ the usual extra force to make copies of such laws as are demanded.

The statutes provide for the annual appropriation

'plies." The Secretary of State asked for \$8,500 this year, and received \$6,000, which ought to be enough, since under the administration of the State Department by such men as J. C. Spencer, Christopher Morgan, and Henry S. Randall, the regular appropriation of \$4,200 sufficed; and it is to be remembered that in those days the Department of Public Instruction was also under the control, and its administration formed a part of the regular duties of the Secretary of State. Had Mr. Tucker, the Secretary of State, complied with the resolutions introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Rutherford, a Democratic member from this city, and given the information desired by those resolutions as to the duties and pay of his clerks, the public could have judged for itself as to whether there is necessity for more money to pay clerks in the State Department. He chose to defy the resolutions of the Assembly, because, to have given the information would possibly have revealed the fact that a number of clerks, while drawing pay from the Department, have been for months absent from their post, serving the party by editing its shabby newspapers, and otherwise.

The canvass in VIRGINIA, as between the rival candidates for Governor, appears quite animated, though its result cannot be doubtful. Opposition candidates for Congress have not even been sug gested in more than half the districts. The Legis lative contest looks more life-like, but we think there are Opposition candidates for not more than two-thirds of the seats to be filled. Of course, the result can hardly be a matter of speculation.

-As one of the curiosities of Southern election eering, we give the following from The Norfolk

OPPOSITION CATECHISM. - Who voted [in Congress] o repeal the 21st rule against Abolition Petitions !— ohn Minor Botts. Who would not censure Northern men who petitioned

r the dissolution of the Union, but denounced Southern on who asserted the right of a State to secode?—John

defended the Wilmot Proviso, thus giving d confort" to the enemies of the South !- John Who is in favor of a prohibitory duty that would derevisil our foreign commerce !- John Minor Botts.
Who is the strong advocate of consolidation !- John

Who has ever taken the Northern side in every con-oversy between the North and the South?—John

Who voted with Adams, Giddings, Hale & Co., on ectional questions?—John Menor Botts.

Who preferred the election of Fremont to that of

Who preferred the election of Fremont to that of finehuman?—John Minor Botts.

Who prefers the ruin of the country to the triumph of he Democracy?—John Minor Botts.

Who says the Republicans are better than the Democrats!—John Minor Botts.

Who is willing to join with free negroes to defeat the benceracy?—John Missor Botts.

What bedy indered the unrecanted political positions

Democracy !—John Missor Botts.

What body indersed the unrecanted political positions of John Miner Botts! — The Richmond Opposition Con-

Who was the nomince of the Richmond Opposition onvention which indersed Botts!—William L. Gog-

Who is going to stump the State for William L. Gog-

who will cause the overwhelming defeat of William L. Goggin!—John Minor Botts.
When the Opposition have thoroughly learned the above, we will give them another chapter.

The National Quarantine and Samtary Convention will hold its third annual meeting in this city, at the Cooper Institute, commencing on Wednesday next. There will be a full representation from the Sea-Board Cities, from Boston to New-Orleans.

We fear that through inadvertance, the hospitalties which have been extended to the members of the Coventions at Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the previous meetings, are to be but illy requited here; as the members of our Medical Profession here have not as yet taken the initiation of wel-

THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

Washington, April 24, 1859. Although the President at first strongly demurred

to the amendments of the Cass-Yrissarri treaty, he will finally accept them, to avoid further complications. It is doubtful whether the Senate will secode so readily. Gen. Bowman still remains Superintendent of

the Public Printing. The place has been halfpromised to Messrs. Sanderson, Severns, Barret nd Read, severally. All of whom are from Pennylvania. Gen. Bowman desires it to be so arranged that he may hold the office in reserve, to fall back upon when he fails in his management of The

Mr. Buchanan is chief editor of the organ; Sec. Cobb. Attorney-General Black, Mr. Mann, and others have furnished articles recently, but a general censorship is exercised at the White House.

Mr. Brown, an attaché to The Journal of Comnerce, who is the New-York correspondent of The Constitution, has been invited to take the editorial management of it, but the President's vague promses thus far have prevented the conclusion of the

The Hon. Mr. Inshop, of Connecticut, is now the most prominent candidate for Commissionerhip of Patents. His claims as a defeated member of Congress are stronger, because his wounds are fresher than those of some named.

A number of Administration politicians from Illinois have suddenly assembled here; among hem, Postmaster Cook of Chicago. Mr. Douglas s also still in the city. This convocation excites comment, when considered in connection with the present willingness of the Administration to ignore

Count de Sartiges's establishment is advertised for sale, on his departure on leave of absence.

Advices from Tennessee give the strongest assurances that the Opposition will elect the Governor, and increase their Congressional Representation.

Chevalier Wikoff off for China.

Washington, April 24, 1859.

The Chevalier Wickoff, who has been here since the commencement of the Sickles trial, at which he is a daily attendant, has employed his time to good advantage. I learn that he is appointed bearer of the ratified treaty to Chins, and will proceed on his mission this week. He has also re ceived quite a snug sum, though somewhat les than he demanded, out of the secret service fund for past labors with The Herald and elsewhere The Chevalier's friends rejoice over his good luck

To the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, April 24, 1859. A draft for \$19,000 has been received at the State Department as an indemnification to the family of the seaman who was killed on board the Water Witch, in

1855, by a shot fired from a Paraguayan fort, when

that steamer was on her way to explore the Paraguay

Firemen's Fight in Philadel

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1859, The funeral of John Capie, who was killed in a re-cent firemen's fight, took place this afternoon, and attracted an immense crowd of participants and lookers

a. There was a fight between two other companies up town to-day, in which several were severely wounded. but none mortally.

The Utah Mail. LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, April 23, 1859.
Private advices from Washington state that the Utah mail has been reduced to a semi-monthly service.

Cornfield Point Light-Ship Adrift.

New-Losnos, April 24, 1859.

The Cornfield Point Light boat, stationed near Say-brook, in the Sound, broke freto her moorings on Saturday evening, during the heavy gale. She was with great labor brought to this city, and now lies here to await reading.

From Baltimore.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Johns took place from Emanuel Church this afternoon. It was deasely packed with members of the congregation; the street was also througed outside. The funeral service, which vas very impressive, was conducted by the Rev. harles Howard, assistant minister at the same harch. A large number of the clergy were present. The funeral procession was the largest ever seen in Baltimere, thousands thronging the sidewalks, and hundreds following the body, testfying to the universal esteem in which the deceased was held.

The British Consul for Maryland, M. W. D. Moreton Dyer, died on Saturday aftermoon, after a protracted observed.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Bostos, Saturday, April 23, 1859. This morning the freight train from Portsmouth for us city, over the Eastern Railroad, fell through the this city, over the Eastern Railroad, fell the bridge at Rowley, killing George Perkins, the and badly smashing the cars. It was subsequently ascertained that the bridge had been set on fire and partially burned through.

The Overland Mail.

St. Louis, Saturday, April 23, 1859. The Overland Mail of April 1st has arrived. Sixtynine pounds of silver, the product of the Arizona mines were brought by the coach.

The India Rubber Case.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1859.

The dispatch telegraphed from this city a few days go, purporting to give a decision in our United States irouit Court in the case of Day against Spence, was nite inaccurate in its statements. Judge Grier did not quite inaccurate in the case of Day against Spence, was quite inaccurate in its statements. Judge Grier did not decide any point at issue in that case, on the ground that it is not within the rule of his Court to decide such important questions of law and fact on a merely pre-liminary notion. Thus the whole matter remains in

Sailing of the Indian.

PORTLAND, Saturday, April 23, 1859. The steamship Indian sailed at 4:15 this afternoon for Liverpool.

PULLADELPHIA, April 23d.—FLOUR firm. WHEAT quiet;
White, \$1 600781 65; Red, \$1 5006\$ \$1 50. Cors advancing.
BACON ides. \$4509c; ditte Shoulders, 61070. LARN
firm at 11407124c. Whisky steady at 25jec.
New-Qulkars, April 23d.—Cotton—Sales to-day 3,000 biles;
Market insettled, and in some cases, [3]c, lower; Middling 12jec.
Mollasse, Sic. Bacon buoyant; Shoulders firm at 7c.
New-Qulkars, April 22.—The sales of Cotton to-day were
12,000 biles, but prices close entirely nominal, and with a downword tendency. Middling 12jely2[cc; the sales of the weekcum up 31,500 biles; the receipts of the week have been 20,000
hiles, sening 23,000 in the corresponding week of last year; exports of the week 60,000 biles; making a total this senson of
1,550,000 biles; increased receipts at this port 173,000 biles; do,
at all the nexts 767,000 biles.

FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. BOSTON, April 23, 1859.

The convicted mutineers of the whaleship Junior were sentenced on Thursday. Cyrus W. Plumer, who was convicted of the murder of Capt. Mellen, was sentenced to be hanged on the 24th of June. Carther, Herbert and Stanley, who were convicted of manslaughter on two indictments-first for the killing of Capt. Mellen, and second for the killing of Smith, one of the mates-were sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison for five years and ten months, and to fines of \$2,000 each. In case of non-payment of fines before the term of sentence

expires they are to be sent to jail until the fines are expires they are to be said to be due course of law. They have already gone over to prison, and two o them have been sent to picking stone, and the third is set to work in the farniture shop.

Some interesting proceedings took place on the occasion of the sentence. Plumer submitted a written statement, which was read by the Clerk, in which he declares that the blood of Capt. Melien is not upon his head. If the facts could be made known, he says it would appear that he and others intended to take the officers prisoners, and that the firing was at first accidental, and arose from a derangement of the plans agreed upon; that Capt. Mellen was actually killed by Fifield, who struck him with a hatchet, as he afterward beasted; that the real culprit and most guilty person was one of the officers of the ship (viz: Nelson Provest, one of the mates); that he (Plumer)

at no time showed a blood-thirsty disposition, but, on the contrary, did all he could to protect the lives of those on board. These statements are in some degree confirmed by certain affidavits. The first is that of Alfred F. Gardner of Nantucket, late master of the bark Louisiana, who brought the Junior home after the muticy. He details various facts which led him to the conclusion that Provost was at the bottom of the outbreak. He was so well satisfied on this point that he refused to bring him home in the Junior. On the home passage, Capt, Cardner occupied the berth which Capt. Mellen occupied when he was killed. From a close observation of the shot-holes, and of the position the Captain must have been in, he is satisfied that the shots could not have struck him. This seems to confirm the suspicion thrown upon Fifield. George M. Patrick, mate of the ship India, which brought Provost home, says that he believed, and the crew of the India believed that Provest was at the bottom of the mutiny; that on the passage home, Provost told him that he knew what was going to take place that night before he went to bed; he also testifies that I rovost was often terrified in his sleep, and said he was afraid somebody would kill him; that he said Fifield was one of the ring-leaders; that Plumer saved his life after the affair was over. Patrick goes on to state many things in relation to Provost which, if correctly stated, go to show that he is a very great scoundrel, whether he is guilty of this crime or not. Richard Car-ther, one of the men convicted of manslaughter, makes a statement that Fifield said to that Plumer missed the captain, but he (Fifield) did not. He then showed what he said was the captain's blood on his frock. I am told that Herbert and Stanley do not confirm the truth of Plumer's statements. They consider him the ring-leader, and mainly responsible for the revolt. There is, however, nothing intrinsically improbable in the statements which are made against Fifield and The former is known to have been ea-

Allusion is made in one of the affidavits to a statement drawn up in jail by Plumer, purporting to give an accurate account of the whole affair. I had the opportunity to read this narrative some It is a pretty well-written document of about 40 pages, the penmanship being quite elegant. It passes rather lightly over the writer's own share in the mutiny, and its purpose seems to be, mainly, to implicate Provost. The reading of it did not satisfy me of Provost's guilt, though I did not observe any marked inconsistencies or inprobabilities in the carrative. The prospect of having | gust next.

gaged in the conspiracy, and was used as a witness by the Government, with that understanding. And as for Provest, who was also a witness for the Gov-

eroment, it was the general impression of those

who heard and read the whole evidence that he was

impeached, that of Carther must go for what it is

one of those great moral spectacles, a hanging, gives great satisfaction to The Boston Courier, though it is a little put out by the failure of the Jury to convict Herbert, Carther and Stanley of a banging offense. The responsible editor of that paper is in the same condition of mind as the sthetic butcher, of whom the story is told that his wife observing him to be very restless bright "moonshiny" night, asked him what the matter was, and be replied that "it was such a "beautiful night he could not sleep, and felt as if he must get up and go out a slartering." Under our new law judicial murders are distressingly scarce. I believe you have two or three persons in New-York under sentence of death. If the President should see fit to commute Plumer's sentence, couldn't you lend us one, so that Hunker editors and orthodox ministers need not go without the meral example which is supposed to be so necessary to deter from committing the crime of murder Don't send Mrs. Hartung. I am afraid we should not tolerate the banging of a woman, unless, at least, she had been tried by her peers.

There is some stir here in relation to the "Two

"Years Amendment to the Constitution." Sen-stor Wilson is actively opposing it, and will proba-bly take occasion in the course of next week to say something or write something publicly against it. There is some controversy as to the position of the Governor, but I have neither seen nor heard of soything which leads me to suppose that he has changed his opinion since January stantially recommended the Legislature to adopt it. It is quite possible that he is indifferent to its fate, but that he is opposed to it there is no evidence. Those who argue that its adoption must harm him in the National Convention of 1860, and that, therefore, he must be opposed to it. trat, therefore, he must be opposed to it, assume two things—first that he would change ground upon such a consideration; and, second, that he relies upon North-Western support in the Convention. I presume neither of these assumptions can be sustained. Gov. Banks's policy of conciliating the "American" element was begun very early, and has been so steadily pursued that the reason of the statement of the present that the second of th there is no reason to suppose that it was not delib-erately entered upon by him. Of the wisdom of this policy, there may well be a difference of opinion here, as in other States. And the feeling which has been excited relative to the proposed amendment of the Constitution grows out of the feud which has been kept up between the Know-Nothing and anti-Know-Nothing elements in the Republican party since 1855. In the progress of this dispute, the anti-Know Nothings have been con-tinually gaining upon their adversaries. There is but little in the Constitution or the laws of the State to show that we were overrun in 1854 by an army of Know Nothings 80,000 strong, who carried very city and town in the Commonwealth except Half a dozen Constitutional amendments have been proposed, but none of them have thus far been adopted except the one which provides that no man shall vote unless he can write his name and read the Constitution in the English language. The only statute which reminds us of the reign of the same party, is the one which provides for the tending of the "common English version" of the Libic in the public schools. Judging by the clo-quent platitudes which have been spoken and printed relative to this law, by the Durants and Maines, one would suppose that it was at least as old as the Constitution, but I believe there is no law or custom going back more than five years, which provides for any such read-ing. As a regard for the Christian religion is not supposed to have commenced in this State in 1855, so it is not probable that it would be wholly extinguished if the statute of that year should be repealed or fall into disuse. Having thus almost wholly failed to incorporate into our policy the original proscriptive notions of the American party, it is not a matter of surprise that those Republicans who sympathized with that party should be a little disturbed at the present attempt to defeat the Two Years' Amendment. But such men, however, will bardly presume to say that it is not fortunate for the State and the Republican party that the Auti-Know-Nothing policy has prevailed. If the present proposition hall be defeated, like those more dangerous ones of 1855 and 1856, there will be few, if any, who will not rejoice over the result two years hence. If on the other hand it should be adopted, as it is quite likely it will be, then I submit that the German Republicans of the North West must make the best of it. If they complain that we let a fugitive slave vote as soon as he has been in the State a year, and forbid a white German Republican from voting until he has been in the country seven years, and that in our "Reading and Writing Amendment" we discriminate against the German and in favor of the Irishman, then we may reply that it our privileges to be inconsistent, and that, as Hosen Biglow says, "A marniful Providence fashioned as holler A purpose that we might our principles swaller."

If this consideration is not sufficient, let me saute the Germans that the amendments will unquestionably be a "dead letter," answering no other purpose except to bring our own Constitu-tion into disgrace, and increase the crime of perjury. I trust they will not allow it to do any more mischief by making it a pretext for joining the Pro Slavery Democrats, and giving the election of 1860 to that party.

POLITICAL.

-The Republicans of Ohio have called a State Convention, to assemble at Columbus on Thursday, the 2d day of June next, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Auditor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Supreme Court Judge, Member of the Board of Public Works, and Commissioner of Common Schools. The ratio of representation will be one delegate to each 500 votes for Judge Pock at the election of 1858, with an additional delegate for each fraction over 250 vetes. In accordance with this rule, the Convention will be composed of 364 members.

-The issue of the political canvass now going on in Kentucky seems to be made mainly on the former relations of Linn Boyd, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and the late Henry Clay. The Louisville Journal is the leader of the Opposition, and pitches into Boyd in the following mild manner: and pitches and Boyd in the only age of the consistency of the consist on every occasion from 1824 until the grave closed upon Mr. Clay, studied and invented means of slander-ous assault, fiendish misrepresentation and nuspeakably strocious calumny.

"To such an extent did his malignant heart earry hi "To such an extent did his malignant heart earry his brutal conduct, that he invoked even the dying cham-her of the illustrious statesman, and tried to produce the impression that, on his death-hed, Henry Clay desired his association, forgive the past and wished it to be buried in the waters of oblivion. Steady, de-termined, unflagging, this bell-hound of the Democratic party led on the hunt and ballo, and scattered the robul-four from his membracious jams over the pure form of how who was the ided, &c.

"The calcumniator drags out his polluted life, a leper and pestilence among his fellow-men, unrecognized by the chivalrie in soul or the honorable in nature, but it only to continue what he has so emissently proved himself fitted for—a Democratic leader, and a darling of the most pessilent and corrupt party that ever deflied the annels of our country.

"It remains, then, for the people of Kentucky to rebuke this hoary slanderer, and to let him know that the man who, with malice in his heart and falsehood lip, maligned Henry Clay, can never receive WINTER IN IOWA .- A correspondent at East Des

a bad man, to say the least. The testimony of Gardiner and Patrick seems to be unbiased and un-Moines, lows, writes us that they are still having good Winter weather in that region, and that on the head-waters of the Des Moines River the snow is still 18 inches deep. Another correspondent at Irving, Iowa, reports a snow-storm there on the 19th inst. when the snow fell to the depth of four inches. The Rhode Island Anti-Slavery Society has just

oncluded a State Convention of two days' duration at Providence. Autong the speakers were C. C. Bureigh, Samuel J. May and Wendell Phillips. A TRADE SALE IN BOSTON .- The Boston book-

sellers have determined to have a trade sale in Au-

PERSONAL.

-Mr. Bonner announces in our columns this morning that ' as engaged Mr. Charles Dickens to write a tale expressly for The N. Y. Ledger. The following is a copy of Mr. Dickens's letter accept-

ing Mr. Bonner's offer:
"Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.,
"Tavistock House, Tavistock Square, London, W.C.,
"Touday, March 23, 1830. TAVISTOCK BIOUSE, TAVISTOCK SCRAEF, LONDON, W. C., &

"DEAK Six: I thought that I Tousday, March 29, 1850.]

"DEAK Six: I thought that I could not have been tempted at this time to emeng in any sudertaking, however short, but the literary project which will come into active existence mext menth. But your proposal is so handsome that it changes my resolvation, and I cannot refuse it.

"I will endeavor to be at work upon the tale while this note is on its way to you arount be water.

is on its way to you across the water. "Failefully yours, CHARLES DICKENS."

-Count Ignatius Gurowski, who made some stir in Europe about eighteen years ago by running away with the Infanta Isabella Ferdinanda, a sister of the present King of Spain, the young Princess being at that time in a convent at Brussels, has been induced to leave Spain, where he has resided of late years. He has separated from his wife, as it is understood, from some incompatibility of temper. He is a younger brother of Count Adam Gurowski, who left Europe and came to the United States about ten

Speculation is now wide awake in literary circles on the question whether the proprietor of The Ledger gives Mr. Dickens \$20,000 or \$25,000 for this

-Recent accounts from St. Petersburg inform us that the new Russian loan has been taken up by Messrs. Thomas & Bonar, and the Messrs. Magnus-Petersburg, represented by Mr. Bell; the latter are bankers of Berlin. The Russian Government has displayed in this instance, as in many other recent measures, a most admirable independence. It is well known that the Mesers. Rothschild have hitherto enjoyed almost a monopoly of the money-loaning business in Europe, Russia, however, has always shown a great rejuctance to enter into any relations with these great Hebrew potentates, and one of their clerks, Mr. Davidson (who was sent to St. Petersbure with the same mission which was intrusted to Mr. Belmont in New-York), was even peremptorily expelled from Russia by the late Emperor Nicholas This contempt for the Messrs. Rothschild has thrown the loan business of the Russian Government almost entirely into the hands of Stieglitz of St. Petersburg, of Hope of Amsterdam, and lately, also of the Messrs. Baring of London. The principal Russian securities are, in fact, known as Stieglitz and Hope Certificates from having been negotiated exclusively with those firms, and Baron Stieglitz was thought to occupy about the same position toward the Court of St. Petersbug which Baron Rothschild occupies toward that of Austria. This monopoly however, has now been broken on occasion of th new loan; the most advantageous offer was accepted, without reference to the nationality or prestige of the respective parties. Messrs. Thomas & Bonar are a firm of high standing, and their representative, Mr. Bell, is highly respected in St. Petersburg. The Messrs. Magnus of Berlin are Israelites, like the Rothschilds, but enjoy a high character for integrity, and for many years past they have been engaged in active financial operations with Poland and Russin. But we believe that this is the first instance in which they have taken a prominent par in a loan with the Russian Government.

- The Springfield Republican thus rudely and impolitely speaks of the last public effort of a certain

positivity speaks of the last public effort of a certain distinguished nobleman:

"The redestrible Count Gurowski, who has signalized himself for a year pass. by his indiscriminate abuse of the New American Cyclopedia, on which he was formerly employed, has published an article in The New York Evening Post, assuling that publication. In their prompt reply, the editors have exposed his criticism as a rich specimen of the reckloss and blondering assults which have been directed against their work by some of the Robentian mobility of New York."

-The Rev. Dr. Howard of Chicago, who has been detected in preaching a sermon written by the Rev. Dr. Guthrie of Scotland, says that he obtained it by exchange of manuscripts with a New-York clergyman, and did not know Dr. Guthrie to be the author.

-Dr. Lindner, a Professor of Theology at the University of Leigsic, has been arrested for the abstraction of a valuable Bible and of other costly books from the University library. His arrest has caused not a little excitement in the academical world of

-A Western correspondent of The Boston Journal

says that a few mosths ago a wealthy and prominent citizen of Kansas-an office-holder-had a wife to whom he seemed much devoted. Her health was feeble; and (prevented by the demands of his business from accompanying her), he sent her to a Southern city to recruit. He received from her frequent and affectionate letters, dated at that city; and he intended, as soon as his affairs would rmit, to join her there. But recently, while on a trip to St. Louis, as he was sitting for a few idle moments in the parlor of his hotel, he picked up an obscore country newspaper, published in an interior town of Indiana. Glancing listlessly over the advertisements, one, which caught his attention, riveted his eye to the paper. It was a legal notification to him that his wife had applied for a divorce, and that the case would be tried on the following day, in the Court of the county where the paper was published. He was thunderstruck. The truth flashed upon him at once. His wife, while dating her letters from the Southern city spoken of, and employing some one to mail them there, bud been al the time in Indiana-long enough to claim a residence under the peculiar matrimonial laws of that State (which I believe have since been modified by the late Legislature). As usual in such cases, she had notified him by publication, relying on the obscurity and limited circulation of the country paper as a guaranty that it would not come within his notice, and expecting to get a divorce before even his suspicions were aroused. The half-distrnated husband rushed upon a train of cars just leaving for the East. Arriving at a junction in Indiana where train would enable him to reach the country seat by the hour set apart for the trial, he chartered a special ocomotive, proceeded there at once, confronted his guilty partner, and put a step to the proceedings.

-The state of conjugal morality on the Missouri River does not seem to be very creditable. According to a story which we find in The Boston Journal, is only about seven months since a man named Arthur started with his wife and children in a skiff, to

"A long sand-har near the Missouri shore could not be passed by the boat, so Arthur, securing it there, remarked that he would swim the narrow stream inter-vening, transact his business on the river bank, and vening transact his business on the river bank, and return in a few moments. As he was an old boatman and an excellent swimmer, the proposition met with no opposition from his wife, and he plunged into the eartent. For a short distance he swam rapidly and easily, but then seemed to become suidealy crampel—threw up his arms and sank—his hat floating down the stream. In n few seconds he rose to the surface, struggled there a moment, then sank again, as if drawning, and appeared no more. The stricks of Mrs. Arthur soon brought several men in skiffs to the spot, and they spent a day and a half in searching for the remains. They were unsuccessful, but bodies are seidem found, in the strong current of the Missouri, hear the place of drawning. The grief of the xidos. the remains. They were unsuccessful, but bodies are seldem found, in the strong current of the Missouri, near the place of drowning. The grief of the scidors was very poignant. But time, the great header of all our wounds, calmed her, and finally the estate was settled, and the little property of Arthur secured to her and her children. But it has since been discovered to her and her children. that he sank intentionally, swam several role under water, came up and breathed a moment in a little inlet, again swam under water down the stream, and reached the shore unperceived. There he amused himself for ured a hat, and spent the night with a confidencia end: traveled across Missouri and Ellinois to Indians; tiled in a little village there, and searried again." But the original Mrs. Arthur has now discovered

the fraud, and is about to reclaim the fugitive.

Mr. Leonard W. Jerome of this city came home rom Europe in the Arabia. It is not true that he has bought the yacht America, as has been reported, though he is negotiating for her.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CERRENTION .- Now that the line of march in the Eastern District is finally decided upon, the police have been directed to came all obstructions in the streets through which the proression is to pass to be removed, and the streets cleaned. The work of erecting a tricemphal arch on Bedford avenue, near the fountain, was sommeweed on Saturday, and preparations are being mede in the other streets for decorations and emblems fit for the

The proprietors of the Greenpoint, Tenth street, and Twenty-third street ferries, anticipating a large number of visitors from New-York on that day, have had their boats repainted and refurnished, and will run them at more frequent intervals on that day then

The platform to be erected on Bedford avenue, new the fountain, is to be capable of accommodating some two thousand children, who will be invited from the various schools in the Eastern District.

THE FOUNTAIN IN THE PARK.-The fountain in the City Hall Park is now complete, and the surroundings will be ready by the day of the celebration, Wednesday next. On Saturday, a jet of water was thrown to the hight of 65 feet through a one-eighth inch pipe, and a much higher altitude can be obtained without difficulty. The basin is circular, 60 feet in diameter, and built with a concrete bottom and brick lining, properly cemented, making the structure completely water tight. The walls are of brick, and capped with blue stone. There is five feet of sodding on the outside, and a circular path of 10 feet width. A series of posts five feet apart, and secured to each other by a

stout iron chain, surrounds the basin. The water for the fountain is taken from an eightinch main on Fuston street, and is conducted by means of iron pipes to the center of the basin, which is provided with a substantial piece of masonry, from which the jet is impelled. The jet is regulated by a series of plates, by means of which any form that may be deemed desirable can be produced. The path leading from the fountain to the Hall steps is widened 25 feet. At the intersection of Court and Fulton streets the entrance is widened forty feet, and provided with iron posts. A space of twenty feet on both fronts is opened opposite the fountain and also guarded with iron posts. The path from the extreme point of the Park is ten feet wide. The basin is built with a view to permanency, and the masonry of the fountain is calculated to bear any weight that may hereafter be put upon it. It is built in the most substantial and lasting manner, and is so constructed that the most elaborate ornamentation can hereafter be added.

The Young Men's Christian Association are to take formal possession of their new reading rooms in the Brooklyn Institute on Thursday evening next, on which occasion some interesting proceedings may be expected.

CITY MORTALITY.-The total number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 109, of which 25 were men, 25 women, 33 boys, and 26 girls. Under one year of age, 35. Natives of the United States, 71; Ireland, 22: Germany 7; other countries, 8.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

Messrs, Haskett and Holdes met in the basement of the City Hall on Saturday afternoon, to transact some business pertaining to the Board. Several members of the Liquer Dealers' Association were present.

Mr. Haskett reported that he had caused a notice of the time and place of this meeting to be served on Mr. Kett, in which he was requested to be served on

Mr. Kerr, in which he was requested to be present.

Mr. Kerr, in which he was requested to be present.

Mr. Hassert then submitted the following resolution in relation to violations of the excise law:

Resolved. That Commissioner Holmes be and he is hereby instructed to came such legal proceedings as are prescribed by the act entitled "An act to suppress Intemperance and to Regulate" the Sale of Intexacting Liquiers, "passed March 12, 1899, and that such proceedings be commenced as directed by this Board under a resolution thereof, passed March 12, 1899, and that such proceedings he commenced as seen as possible after the receipt of any and all reports of violations referred to in said last named resolution.

The paper received the assent of Mr. Holmes, and was declared adopted.

Mr. Holmes reported that on the 16th inst., he personally served on the Hon. F. A. Tallmadge, the General Superintendent of Police, a requisition signed by Commissioner Hasserr and himself, requiring the reports of violations of the Excise law to be served on this Board at its place of meeting, to which no response

s Board at its place of meeting, to which no respons nd been received.

Mr. Haskerr then offered the following Resolution: Bit. HASELT then offered the romowing reconstitutes. Resided, That the Beard of Metropolitan Police be furthwith equested in writing to furnish to Commissioner Houses, the manuscript to this Beard, any and all reports of violations of the Example 1 to the Beard, and the possession of any permitted the second of the second

was also adopted, and it was further resolved, that a notice in writing of the time and place of the next meeting of the Board be served, ad interim, by the Secretary on the Commissioners of Police of

Mr. Holmes stated that on three several occasions he had waited on the Deputy Superintendant of Pol and requested him to serve on the Board the reports referred to in the resolution of March 28, and the resotion of to-day, but that the Deputy Superintendant formed him that the reports had been sent to Com-

missioner Kerr.

The reports and resolutions were received, adopted, and ordered to be engrossed on the minutes, after which the Board adjourned.

Two MEN STABBED. - Last night, at a late hour, a listurbance occurred in a low den in Roosevelt street, said to be a resort for thieves and burglars, which resulted in two men being stabbed. It is alleged that several men were engaged in the division of some plunder (the police say the probable proceeds of a robbery), when one of the party. named Conway, declared that he had not received his exact share. A quarrel ensued, in the course of which Conway drew a knife and stabbed one John Dolan in the arm, and Pat Walsh, alias Madden, in the arm, neck and head, inflicting serious but not necessarily fatal wounds. The police were called in. and took Conway and the two injured men to the Fourth Ward Station-House, where the wounds of the latter were dressed, after which they were locked up as witnesses.

FIRES.-At 34 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the premises No. 261 West Eighteenth street, known as the Greenwich Pottery, and owned by Washington Smith. The fire originated from one of the kilns, and the roof of the rear building was badly burned, the stock being badly damaged by water. Loss on building and stock between \$1,500 and \$2,000. Insured for \$15,000 in the Lorillard, Pacific, North River, Irving and Citizens' Insurance

An alarm of fire was raised yesterday afternoon in consequence of the burning of some rubbish in Mr. Senior's coffin manufactory, Carmine street, No. damage was done to the premises.

THE STATE ASSESSORS appointed under the recent act of the Legislature to equalize the assessment and taxation of the State met at the Secretary of State's office in Albany on Saturday last, and organized by appointing Mr. Clowes chairman, and Mr. Thurston secretary. They proceeded to draw lots for their respective terms, with the following result: Mr. Peters no year, Mr. Clowes two years, and Mr. Thurston three years. The Board adjourned to meet at Syracase on May 3.

FROM St. Domissoo. - Capa, McEwen of bark Clara Windsor, arrived to-day from Port-an-Prince, reports the coffee crop very promising. The Geffrard Government is improving, and the Assembly were to meet

the day he left. FOUND DEOWNED-The body of an unknown men was found hast evening floating in Harlem River and taken to the Red-House dock. The Coroner was ne-

Receipts of Produce-APRIL 23.

By Eric Railroad—2,350 bbls. Flour, 100 ds. Wheat, 300 bags do., 200 ds. Seeds. 300 rolls Leather, 500 Sides do., 16 bales Ca-tor, 20 ds. Wool, 45 pkgs. Ashes, 270 ds. Provisions, 45 ds. Lond, 129 do. Butter, 130 do. Eggs, 450 Hides.